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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE  
1964  
ANNUAL REPORT  
FOR  
THE DISTRICT

*by*

T. A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*and*

W. J. WHITING, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR



LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1964 - 1965

Chairman

Mrs. I. R. Mooring

Vice-Chairman

Mr. W. E. Dickinson

Mr. A. H. Brackenbury

Mr. H. W. Clark

Mr. A. L. Farmer

Mr. H. H. Fuller-Clark

Mr. E. A. Griffin

Mr. E. S. Hardy

Mrs. C. M. John

Mr. J. B. Latham

Mrs. J. M. Messenger

Mr. H. Smith

Mr. A. E. Yearley

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council

Mr. T. Kille

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Mr. S. E. D. Fortescue

Representatives of the Council on

(1) CENTRAL DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. W. E. Dickinson

Mr. S. E. D. Fortescue

Mrs. I. R. Mooring

Mr. F. Simmonds

(2) EPSOM & LEATHERHEAD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Mrs. I. R. Mooring

(3) LEATHERHEAD ACCIDENT PREVENTION COUNCIL

Mr. A. H. Brackenbury

Mr. W. E. Dickinson

(4) MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH JOINT COMMITTEE

Mrs. I. R. Mooring



LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

- \* Cyrus Ive, M.B.,B.S.,(LOND.),M.R.C.S.,(ENG.),L.R.C.P.,(LOND.) D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

- + William J. Whiting M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

- + C. J. Lynch M.A.P.H.I.

- + R. H. Sandford M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary /Clerk	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist	Mrs. G. F. Mitchell
Junior Clerk	Mrs. B. M. Munnings

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Clerks	A. C. Milne
	A. Griffin (resigned 1.5.64)
	Miss D. Clare (appt. 29.6.64)

- \* The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

- + Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

- + Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.





The Red House,  
LEATHERHEAD,  
Surrey.

September, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to present the Annual Report on the health of Leatherhead for the year 1964. As a newcomer to the District I am at some disadvantage in assessing the situation, for only long term contact with the day-to-day affairs of an area and its inhabitants can give a Medical Officer of Health a true and balanced appraisal of the life and environment surrounding him. Despite its pleasant and potentially healthy geography Leatherhead may, albeit, have problems peculiar to itself which require discovery, investigation and necessary action, but my first endeavour must be to distinguish the wood from the trees and act accordingly.

In acknowledgement of my predecessor's long and faithful service with this Council, I thought that it would be fruitful and interesting to put the clock back thirty years to soon after Dr. Ive was appointed Medical Officer of Health to this as well as other areas. Extracts from his 1934 report appear under the heading "Thirty Years Ago" which immediately follows this preliminary report. Times have changed and many births, illnesses and deaths have occurred since 1934 but much has been learned, and done, to make Leatherhead a healthier district in which to live. Results may not be so striking as compared with those which have been achieved in the larger and more densely populated cities and towns of this country where there have been such problems as heavy air pollution, large areas of bad houses and accompanying overcrowding. Nevertheless, there is always room for improvement: we have not reached Utopia yet! A small percentage betterment in vital statistics may so easily be ignored and written of as "just one of those things" whereas for the district concerned something has really happened in the Public Health field.

I am happy to say that there is nothing outstanding to report with regard to infectious disease during the year, but there is no reason for any relaxation in vigilance as far as preventive measures are concerned. The recent outbreak of poliomyelitis in Blackburn and the more distant outbreak of typhoid fever in Aberdeen demonstrate all too clearly that unless we are on guard as a community we are living in a fool's paradise. The taking of oral poliomyelitis vaccine could not be more acceptable and pleasant, especially with its lump of sugar attachment for those of us who have passed the stage of infancy! Yet many still fail to take advantage of this freely available service until they are unceremoniously involved in an outbreak and by their demands strain health services to almost breaking point. Diphtheria may also appear to be extinct, but like living near a sleeping volcano we can still become engulfed in a serious situation if the readily accessible protective injections in infancy and school years are ignored. Typhoid fever and gastro-intestinal infections raise other problems, including proper standards of food hygiene not only in food premises, but also in the home, and there are very few of us immune from criticism.

The advent of the Annual Report gives me the opportunity, on behalf of Dr. Ive, of thanking all the many people who have assisted the Public Health Department during the year. I wish to thank Mrs. I. R. Mooring, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and all members of that Committee for their help

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and interest. Dr. Ive would wish me to thank all the staff of the Public Health Department, especially the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. J. Whiting, who has given such loyal support over many years, also all the Chief Officers and their staffs for their help and co-operation. I am particularly pleased to report that Miss E. Nolan, who was Dr. Ive's Secretary, has joined me in the new Department and I am sure that the staunch and invaluable service which she rendered to Dr. Ive, will in turn benefit my Department in the future.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.



## THIRTY YEARS AGO

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Estimated population	18,980
Number of inhabited houses	4,880
Live births	251
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	13.2
Still births	6
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	23.3
Deaths	171
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	9.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	51.7
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales	59.0

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

#### Scarlet Fever

Forty-three notifications of Scarlet Fever were received, giving a rate of 2.27 per 1,000 population, compared with 3.76 for England and Wales.

#### Diphtheria

Seventeen notifications of Diphtheria were received, giving a rate of 0.90 per 1,000 population, compared with a rate of 1.70 for England and Wales.

Of this total 12 were in respect of persons resident in a school situated in the district. In another outbreak 2 cases were notified from the same house. One death was recorded, in this case medical aid was not sought until the child was too ill to remove to hospital.

Excluding the cases which occurred in a school, it is evident that Diphtheria has not been prevalent in Leatherhead during the year. Nevertheless, one death occurred from the disease, as in 1933. In view of this unfortunate mortality, the Council have decided to commence a scheme for the immunisation of children against Diphtheria. Immunisation has been practised in many parts of the Country for several years, sufficient experience has been gained of its value as a prevention of the disease. The method is free from danger and unpleasant ill-effects, and within a few weeks brings about, in the vast majority of persons, an immunity which lasts certainly for years, and probably for life. Its great value lies in the prevention of school and institution epidemics, and this fact is now recognised by the more progressive authorities responsible for their control. It is encouraging to learn that an increasing number of parents are seeking diphtheria immunisation for their children from their family medical practitioners.

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

#### 1. Infectious Diseases

The motor ambulance maintained by the Cuddington Joint Hospital Board is used for the removal of all cases of infectious disease.



## Ambulance Facilities (cont.)

### 2. Non-Infectious and Accident Cases

A motor ambulance owned by the Leatherhead Urban District Council and garaged at Messrs. Karn Brothers' Garage, Kingston Road, Leatherhead, serves all other cases.

Members of the Men's Detachment of the British Red Cross Society, stand by during the week-ends in the summer for road accidents and assisted with 144 cases out of the 217 cases dealt with during the year.

In 1934 the ambulance was used for 53 accidents and 164 sickness cases - 217 cases in all - and travelled a distance of 3,393 miles.

### WATER

One well, supplying water to a house in an outlying part of the District, having been condemned in 1933, was superseded for domestic purposes by connection from the water main to the house at the beginning of 1934.

By notices served under the Housing Act, 5 common stand-pipes were abolished during the year and replaced by water laid on over sinks to 30 individual houses.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The work of preparing a scheme of extension of the Leatherhead Sewerage Works is now well in hand.

During the year, sewer extensions have been carried out in Cannon Court Estate, and also along Guildford Road to the Sunmead Estate. As a result, approximately 244 new houses will be connected to the sewer almost at once, and a further estate of 100 houses will now have facilities for drainage.

The sewerage of private estates by the developers is also proceeding rapidly, and several miles of sewer were laid.

Thirty-one existing properties have been connected to the sewer in various parts of the district, and the old cesspools filled in.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

At the end of the year a large majority of houses in the District had water closets. During the year 27 conversions from pail to water closets were made. Only a few houses continue to use pail closets or privies.





## FOR

THE YEAR 19641. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	11,187
Population (Census 1961)	...	...	...	...	35,582
Population (Estimated mid-year 1964)				...	37,270
Density (persons per acre)			...	...	3.33
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1964					11,550
Rateable value at 31st December, 1964			...		£2,024,601
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...		£8,250

Live BirthsTotal Male Female

Total	550	277	273
Legitimate	523	266	257
Illegitimate	27	11	16

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	14.8
Standardised birth rate " " "	15.9
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births	4.9

Still Births

Total	11	7	4
Legitimate	11	7	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	19.6
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## Deaths

Total	370	192	178
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Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population	9.9
Standardised death rate " " "	10.7

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	10	9	1
Legitimate	10	9	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, total	18.2
" " " " " " " legitimate	18.2
" " " " " " " illegitimate	-

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	9
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	16.4

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	9
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	16.4

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	35.7
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Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-



## POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1964 was 37,270 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 380 on his estimate for 1963. A natural increase of 180 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths. It is assumed that immigration was responsible for the remainder of the increase.

TABLE I. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR THE YEARS 1963 and 1964.

	1964	1963
<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>		
<u>BIRTHS</u>		
Live births (crude)	14.8	14.6
<u>DEATHS</u>		
All causes	9.9	9.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Tuberculosis	0.05	0.08
Influenza	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-
Smallpox	-	-
Pneumonia	0.54	0.73
Measles	-	-

### BIRTHS

Live births numbered 550 of which 277 were males and 273 females. The birth rate was 14.8 per 1,000 population, compared with 14.6 in 1963.

Age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.08) has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 15.9 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 18.4.

Twenty-seven births, or 4.9% of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1963 the percentage was 2.6

Still births numbered 11 of which 7 were males and 4 were females, compared with 2 still births, both males, in 1963.





TABLE II

## COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1881-1964

(Decennial Averages 1881-1960. Annual 1961-1964)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population			Death Rate per 1,000 Population			Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births		
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District		England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District		England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	
1881 - 1890	32.4	29.5		19.1	15.6		142	104	
1891 - 1900	19.9	11.7		18.2	11.6		153	128	
1901 - 1910	27.2	22.0		15.4	12.0		128	80	
1911 - 1920	21.8	17.0		14.3	9.2		100	56	
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.9		12.1	9.8		72	39	
1931 - 1940	14.9	13.3		12.3	9.3		58.7	33.3	
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.4		12.3	10.0		43.1	27.0	
1951 - 1960	15.8	14.0		11.6	9.3		24.8	16.7	
1961	17.4	14.6	(14.2) *	12.0	8.7	(9.2) *	21.6	24.6	(13) +
1962	18.0	15.2	(14.7)	11.9	9.8	(10.4)	21.6	16.2	(9)
1963	18.2	14.6	(15.8)	12.2	9.9	(10.7)	21.1	20.4	(11)
1964	18.4	14.8	(15.9)	11.3	9.9	(10.7)	20.4	18.2	(10)

\* Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

+ Bracketed figures give number of deaths.



TABLE III

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	M	F	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	1	-	1
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	2	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	16	1	17
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	17	39
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	-	2
16. Diabetes	-	3	3
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	25	23	48
18. Coronary disease angina	47	31	78
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
20. Other heart diseases	15	36	51
21. Other circulatory diseases	9	8	17
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	10	10	20
24. Bronchitis	9	6	15
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	2	2	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	2	4	6
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	14	31
33. Motor vehicle accidents	-	2	2
34. All other accidents	-	2	2
35. Suicide	4	4	8
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total	192	178	370

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 370, an increase of 5 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 9.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

A comparability factor (1.08) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor gives a standardised death rate of 10.7. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.3.





## Causes of Deaths

### Deaths due to Cancer (including mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards).

Year	<u>All Cancer</u>		<u>Lung Cancer</u>	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	% Males Mortality
1901-1910	60	1.19		
1911-1920	55	1.02		
1921-1925	45	1.58		
1926-1935	144	1.33		
1936-1945	383	1.67		
1946-1949	184	1.71		
1950-1955	348	1.96	0.44	88
1956	49	1.5	0.28	100
1957	56	1.7	0.36	75
1958	74	2.2	0.47	75
1959	62	1.8	0.32	73
1960	71	2.0	0.53	68
1961	68	1.9	0.52	79
1962	68	1.8	0.52	79
1963	77	2.1	0.49	78
1964	72	1.9	0.46	94

From the figures in the above table there has been a small increase in deaths due to all forms of cancer, but since 1950 there has been no steady trend indicating an increase in mortality from cancer of the lung. In agreement with national figures the male is considerably more prone to dying from lung cancer than the female.

### Deaths due to Disease of Heart and Blood Vessels (including mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	<u>Coronary Disease</u>	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	% males Mortality
1929-1935	252	3.0		
1936-1945	965	4.1		
1946-1949	480	4.5		
1950-1955	883	5.1	1.35	63
1956	127	4.0	1.3	47
1957	155	4.7	1.4	70
1958	186	5.5	1.8	79
1959	155	4.5	1.7	53
1960	152	4.2	1.4	61
1961	148	4.1	1.2	55
1962	197	5.4	2.0	58
1963	167	4.5	1.5	58
1964	196	5.2	2.1	60

The figures in the above table point to some increase in deaths due to disease of the heart and blood vessels, and an accompanying higher death rate from coronary heart disease. The male, as is to be expected from national statistics, has a higher coronary disease mortality than the female.





## Deaths (cont.)

### Road Accidents

Two residents were killed in road accidents, both of which occurred locally. One of the deceased was the driver of a small car and the other an elderly person knocked down by a bus.

### Other Accidents

Deaths from these numbered two, the causes being accidental coal gas poisoning in one case and a fall from a window in the second.

### Suicide

There were eight deaths by suicide. Four were caused by barbiturate poisoning, two by coal gas poisoning, one by gunshot wounds and one by hanging.

During 1964 the Surrey County Council Ambulance removed 13 adults to hospital for treatment for overdosage. It is not known if overdoses were accidental or premeditated, but it may be assumed that the latter is more likely to be the case in adults.

In the hope that it would be possible to help a proportion of the large number of people who contemplate suicide at some time in their lives, a movement which has taken the name of "The Samaritans" was started in London in 1953. The movement has grown and there are now many groups working in various parts of the country. In 1964 all the necessary preparations were made to open a branch in Leatherhead which would be ready to operate on the first day of 1965. Its address is 45 Lower Fairfield Road and the emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 5555. Experience has shown that if a person with a suicidal intent can find a suitable listener for his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem.

### Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 10, giving an infant mortality rate of 18.2 per 1,000 live births compared with 20.4 for England and Wales. Nine of the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Six of the infant deaths were caused by congenital defects and three were due to prematurity. The remaining death, in a child aged six months, already ill from an incurable disease, was caused by pneumonia.

### Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.



HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Leatherhead Hospital is staffed by the general practitioners of the district, who have the benefit of a consultant staff when required. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 55, an out-patient department and physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Epsom District Hospital and the Dorking General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for maternity cases.

Patients requiring treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health at West Park Hospital, Epsom, where a comprehensive series of investigations is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year 8 samples of water, 98 of milk and 24 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on water are summarised in a later section of this report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

There is also a bacteriological and pathological department at the Epsom District Hospital, primarily intended to deal with the work of the hospitals in the group.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service.

The main ambulance station for the area is at Pendleton Road, Redhill (telephone No. Reigate 44835), with a sub-station at The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead.

In cases of accident in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in the street or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases are removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, are not normally removed without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife. The removal of other cases of illness or accident are arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge.







## MORTUARY FACILITIES

A mortuary is owned and maintained by the Council in Emlyn Lane, Leatherhead. It is equipped with a refrigeration chamber which can accommodate three bodies. Facilities have been granted to the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District Councils to use the mortuary on a mutually satisfactory financial basis.

One hundred and four bodies were removed to the mortuary during the year, including 35 from the Dorking Urban District and 19 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District and 13 from the Guildford Rural District. In addition, 5 bodies which would normally have been admitted to the Leatherhead Mortuary, were transferred to the mortuary maintained by the Epsom Borough Council. Of these 2 were from the Leatherhead Urban District, and 3 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

The Council has recognised that the mortuary falls short of the present day requirements, and has decided that the most satisfactory way for the problem to be approached would be by a scheme for the centralisation of public mortuary and post-mortem services at the Epsom District Hospital in conjunction with neighbouring local authorities and the Regional Hospital Board. The implementation of the scheme depends upon the rate of progress made in the redevelopment of the hospital.

## CREMATORIUM AT RANDALLS PARK, LEATHERHEAD

Probably a majority of people now accept cremation as the ideal method of disposing of the dead and there are certainly good reasons for supporting it on the grounds of public health. The crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, provides an essential service for this and neighbouring areas. It is so well sited that it is able to do this without any inconvenience to other sections of the community.

## THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

### Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and domestic help are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority. As a result of London Government re-organisation, day-to-day administration is now carried on by the South West Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at the Municipal Buildings, Guildford, under the direction of Dr. A. B. R. Finn, the Divisional Medical Officer.

Details of local clinics are given on page 16.

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox and whooping cough can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from the County Council



### Immunisation against Infectious Diseases (cont.)

Clinics, so also can vaccination against poliomyelitis for all persons aged 40 years and under. Expectant mothers, members of health and hospital services and their families and travellers abroad are also eligible for this vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccinatoin against tuberculosis is available for children between the age of 13 and 14 years, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Figures relating to the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

### FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the district. It provides a weekly clinic at the Epsom District Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of contraception to married persons, and also with the investigation of sub-fertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Association that 1,439 visits were made to the clinic during the year, including 370 first visits and that postal orders numbered 1,321.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek a Court Order for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of a person in ill-health or in a senile state who is in a state of neglect. No action was necessary under this section during the year. Since these powers were conferred on the Council, it has been necessary to use them on one occasion only.

Another section of the 1948 Act empowers local authorities to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who dies in the district where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. No burials were arranged under this section of the Act during the year.





LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted.	Tues. 10 a.m.-12 noon " 2 p.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	Weds. 10 a.m.-12 noon " 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	Thurs. 2 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Fri. 10 a.m.-12 noon " 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	Peace Memorial Hall, Ashted.	Tues. 9.30 - 10 a.m.
	Church House, Bookham.	Weds. 9.30 - 10 a.m.
	Village Hall, Fetcham.	Thurs. 1.30 p.m.
	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	Fri. 9.30 - 10 a.m.
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Mon. & Tues. 2 p.m. Thurs. & Fri. morning Every 3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.
Dental Clinic	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	The Mansion, Church St., Leatherhead.	By Appointment
Family Planning Association Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom.	Fris. 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton.	Males: Mon. 4 - 6 p.m. Females: Weds. 5 - 7 p.m.
	(and at the Out-patient department of many London Hospitals)	





WATER SUPPLIES

The district is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality and widely distributed by the East Surrey Water Company which is the statutory undertaking for the area. Its source of supply in this district is from deep wells sunk into chalk. The water is softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful chemical and bacteriological control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the Company. All examinations of the treated water made during the year have been found to be satisfactory.

Examinations are also made at regular intervals on behalf of various local authorities whose districts are served by the Company. A typical result of an examination of the Company's water is as follows:-

Colour	Normal
Taste	Nil
pH	6.7
Electric Conductivity	380
Chloride as Chlorine	21
Hardness, Total	167
Nitrate Nitrogen	8.3
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals	Nil
Total Solids	255

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The district is served by two sewage disposal works, one situated at Leatherhead and one at Bookham.

Both operate by continuous flow settlement, comprising detritus tanks, primary and secondary settlement tanks, filters, humus tanks and storm water tanks.

Sewage sludge is partially disposed of at Leatherhead by composting with processed house refuse by the "Dano" system, the matured product being sold to farmers, ratepayers and merchants.

Following recent enlargement of both works the disposal arrangements are adequate for the district, but investigations have proceeded into the question of adequacy of the trunk sewers, and following a report from the consulting engineers a scheme for improvement has been approved by the Council.

A main drainage scheme to serve a further 300 houses in the southern part of Great Bookham which will almost complete the main sewerage of the Urban District was completed in 1964. A further extension of the main drainage at Woodland Road, Little Bookham, is also under consideration.

Improvements to storm water drainage near Kennel Lane and The Glade, Fetcham, are planned and will be completed in 1965.



## PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by five Shelvoke and Drewry 25 cubic yard fore and after tippers with power presses, one 15 cubic yard Dennis short wheelbase tipper fitted with power press for trade refuse and one 7 cubic yard Karrier side loader for miscellaneous collections. All are fitted with trailers for waste paper collections upon which the collectors receive a bonus. Increasing population and shortage of suitable labour make it imperative to operate larger refuse vehicles and the gradual replacement of the existing vehicles with those of greater capacity and speedier loading will commence next year.

The refuse is delivered to the refuse and composting plant at the Leatherhead sewage disposal works where ash and dust are screened off, bottles, tins, jars, glass, paper, bones, rags, etc., are separated and baled, and the tailings processed and mixed with sewage sludge mechanically so as to produce a fine compost by aerobic action.

The paper and tins are baled mechanically and sold to merchants with other salvageable materials.

The "Dano" separation, salvage and composting plant continues to operate successfully and apart from the salvage income of over £10,000 for the year, the compost sales have been steadily increasing both in bulk consignments within a radius of 60 miles and in approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. sacks which may be bought at the Council's Depot or delivered if required: 2,100 tons in bulk and 11,000 sacks were sold in the current year.

## CESSPOOLS

Cesspool emptying is carried out by a firm under contract to the Council to visit the district twice a month the charge remaining unchanged during the year, £5 being charged for those premises where the sewer is available within 100 feet and 30/- where not available.

As the result of an intensive campaign to persuade frontagers to connect their properties to the new sewer constructed in the area south of Leatherhead Road, Great Bookham, 342 of the 360 properties had been connected by the end of the year, and the survey of other properties known to be connected to cesspool drainage resulted in 25 other properties being connected. The number of cesspools remaining in the district is now estimated to be approximately 380 and with the extension of the sewer in Woodlands Road, Little Bookham, it is hoped that this number will be reduced by another 63.

During 1965 the Council will be considering other possible extensions of the sewer and it is hoped that eventually the number of cesspools remaining in the district will be reduced to under 200 where it will be impracticable to provide main drainage.





I.	Inspections of dwelling-houses during the year:-	
1.	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health and Housing Acts).	73
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	221
2.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
3.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	27
II.	Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	27
III.	Action under Statutory powers during the year:-	
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:-	
	(a) by owners	1
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	2
B.	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-	
	(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-	
	(a) by owners	Nil
	(b) by local authority in default of owners	Nil



C. Proceedings under sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished	2
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	1
Number of Closing Orders determined	Nil

#### RENT ACT, 1957

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was made during the year and an undertaking accepted.

#### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Seven applications for Discretionary Grants were received and approved, involving a total monetary grant of £1,879. Two of these applications were in respect of tenanted property.

Eighteen applications for Standard Grants were received, resulting in the following amenities being provided:-

Baths	16
Wash-hand basins	16
Indoor water closets	17
Hot Water System	17
Food Stores	12

5.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the supervision of food. It also contains details of the work done in connection with sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for which the Council has been responsible since 1955.





Table IV shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1963 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Table VI on page 25 shows the number of cases of infectious disease (except tuberculosis) notified during 1964, classified according to disease, age and sex. Table VII on page 26 gives similar details for tuberculosis.

TABLE IV - NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

	1964	1963
Typhoid Fever	-	0.05
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.24	0.35
Whooping Cough	1.31	0.73
Diphtheria	-	-
Erysipelas	0.11	0.11
Smallpox	-	-
Measles	2.52	15.6
Pneumonia	0.35	0.29
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.19	0.03
Dysentery	-	0.17
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.24	0.14
Non-Respiratory	-	-

#### SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

#### Vaccination against Smallpox

During the year notifications were received from medical practitioners of 408 primary vaccinations and 27 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them.

It is now considered that the best time for a child to be given primary vaccination is in its second year of life when complications and side affects appear to be minimal. Vaccination used to be given in the first year. Nine children under 1 year and 375 between 1 and 2 years were vaccinated in 1964.

#### SCARLET FEVER

Nine cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with 13 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.24 per 1,000 population. In recent years the infection has generally been of a benign character.



## DIPHTHERIA

For the seventh year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the district.

Reference to the Table below, indicates the decline which has taken place in the incidence of this disease since 1934.

TABLE V

### INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

(Quinquennial Averages)

Year	Number of cases Notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-1938	10.8	0.55	0.04
1939-1943	4.4	0.18	0.01
1944-1948	0.8	0.03	0.01
1949-1953	-	-	-
1954-1958	-	-	-
1959-1963	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-

### Diphtheria Immunisation

The aim is that every child should receive primary vaccination in its first year of life with a reinforcing injection at school entry and later when the child is at his junior school. It is not claimed, even with such immunisation that absolute immunity will be attained by every child, but there is clear evidence that the risk of an unimmunised child contracting diphtheria is four times as great as that of an immunised child, and that the risk of death is nearly thirty times as great. The protection can be combined with immunisation against whooping cough and tetanus and should be concluded as soon as possible after six months of age. Booster doses should then be continued during childhood in order to maintain a high level of immunity.

Immunisation can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or at the clinics arranged by the local health authority, these being held at regular intervals at all Infant Welfare Centres serving the district, of which details are set out on page 16. Sessions at schools are arranged, as required, by the Divisional Medical Officer for pupils requiring protection.

Notifications were received during the year that 573 children were given primary treatment and 1,065 reinforcing doses. The following figures show how the facilities for immunisation have been used.

	<u>Primary Immunisation</u>		<u>Reinforcing Doses</u>	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Immunised at Clinics and Schools	305	278	856	543
" by General Practitioners	268	191	209	95
	<u>573</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>1,065</u>	<u>638</u>

The upward trend in the number of children being immunised is very gratifying and general practitioners and Clinic Medical and Nursing Staffs are to be congratulated, also the parents of the children concerned for taking the opportunity to have their children protected.





## WHOOPING COUGH

Forty-nine cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 27 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 1.3 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.73 in 1963. There was no death from the disease.

### Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 565 children had received immunisation. In nearly all the cases the protection was combined with immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus. Here again there was an increase in immunisation figures as 454 children were immunised in 1963.

## MEASLES

Ninety-four cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 575 in 1963. The incidence rate was 2.5 per 1,000 population, as compared with 15.6 in 1963, this being a "Measles Year".

## TYPHOID

I am happy to report that there was no case of typhoid notified during 1964.

## POLIOMYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is now available for any person of 40 years of age and under who wishes to be immunised. Application for treatment should be made at the County Council's Welfare Clinics or to their own doctor. Persons over 40 years of age wishing to receive treatment should consult their own doctor or the Divisional Medical Officer.

The Divisional Medical Officer (Dr. A. B. R. Finn) has provided the information that 656 persons, mainly infants and young children, received primary treatment and that 460 received reinforcing doses.

## DYSENTERY

There were no cases of dysentery notified in 1964.

## FOOD POISONING

Seven cases of food poisoning were notified during the year all of which were caused by *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. Six patients were pupils attending the same school situated in a neighbouring district, and contracted their infections after a school meal which caused illness in a considerable number of persons.



## TETANUS

No case of tetanus was reported during the year.

### Immunisation against Tetanus

Seven hundred and eighty-six persons, the majority of whom were children, were given active immunisation against tetanus. In 570 cases, as compared with 449 in 1963, the treatment was given in combination with other prophylactics.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The bacteriological examination of the following specimens was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

<u>Description</u>	<u>No. of Specimens</u>	<u>Positive Results</u>
Faeces	82	31
Food	1	-

Of the 31 positive results received, 30 belong to the Salmonella Typhi-murium group and 1 was Salmonella Bredeney.





TABLE VI

## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 years & over		All Ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total all ages both sexes
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	7	-	2	9	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9
Whooping Cough	-	-	7	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	24	49
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	7	10	8	12	22	32	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	55	94
Pneumonia	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	6	7	13
Paralytic Poliomyelitis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



## TUBERCULOSIS

During the year the names of 19 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 31 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>		<u>Removals from Register</u>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in the district	9	By removals to other districts	9
Transfer of persons previously notified in other areas, now residing in this district	9	By recovery	15
Posthumous notification	<u>1</u>	By death	7
	19		<u>31</u>

At the end of the year there were 115 names on the register as compared with 127 at the end of the corresponding period last year.

### Notification of Tuberculosis

Nine notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified for the first time, so far as is known, to be suffering from tuberculosis. In the Table below these are classified by age and sex, and in Table VIII, on page        the figures are compared with those of previous years.

TABLE VII

### NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

#### DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

<u>Age</u>	<u>Notifications</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
55 - 64	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & Over	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	2	-	-	1	-	-	1





## Tuberculosis (cont.)

### Mortality from Tuberculosis

There were two deaths from tuberculosis, as compared with three in 1963, giving a mortality rate of 0.05. Five deaths occurred among persons whose names were on the tuberculosis register, but in whom death was not caused by tuberculosis.

Table VIII, on page        illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the preventive and remedial measures taken against the disease.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It has also been offered to children approaching school leaving age. The treatment in schools is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1964.

Communications were sent to the parents of schoolchildren ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

No. offered treatment	525
"    consenting	341 (equivalent to 65%)
"    vaccinated	309 (        "        " 58.9%)

Ten children (3.8%) were found to be positive to the preliminary Mantoux test and were, therefore, excluded from subsequent treatment. A further 13 children were absent at the time the test was carried out, and 9 were absent when B.C.G. vaccination was carried out.

### EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its work with energy during the year under the Chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. A. Winter. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare and officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare and relief. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs, and much valueable work is done.

### MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that during the year 2,386 persons resident or employed in the Leatherhead Urban District were examined. During the course of these examinations two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were detected.



TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934-1964

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1963)

	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	15	0.78	7	0.39
1939 - 1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944 - 1948	28	1.16	7	0.32
1949 - 1953	22	0.80	3	0.13
1954 - 1958	15	0.47	3	0.09
1959 - 1963	10	0.28	2	0.05
1964	9	0.24	2	0.05





LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1964

The Red House,  
LEATHERHEAD,  
Surrey.

October, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Leatherhead Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report for the year 1964.

The most important piece of new legislation with which my Department had to deal is the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, the majority of which came into force in stages during the year. Whilst the health, safety and welfare of shop workers had been previously provided for to some extent under successive Shops Acts, that of office and certain railway workers had no specific provision and the new Act prescribes a fresh standard applicable to all. Premises where the only persons engaged are the owners or his near relatives are exempted from the provisions of the Act, as also are premises in which the total man-hours worked weekly does not exceed twenty-two. Premises to which the Act applies are divided into two groups - those to be inspected by the factory inspectorate, and those to be inspected by local authority officers. The former group includes those offices and shops which are within the curtilage of factories, are owned or occupied by the Crown, or are occupied by local, police and fire authorities. These exemptions and divisions tend to make it difficult to estimate the number of premises which should be registered with the local authority but it is possibly around 500. Responsibility for registering premises with the appropriate authority is placed on employers, and by the end of the year over 300 employers had discharged their obligation to register with this Council. Another new and important requirement of the Act is that employers should notify the occurrence of any accident to an employee on the premises which disables him from doing his normal work for more than three days.

The Department has been fortunate in the past in that staff changes have been infrequent, but on this occasion I must refer to two. In June, 1964 Mr. Alan Griffin transferred to the Clerk's Department, and, whilst I was sorry to lose him, I am glad the Council has retained his loyal and efficient services. His place was taken by Miss Doris Clare who has rapidly proved her competence.

On the 30th April, 1965, Dr. Cyrus Ive retired from his office as the Council's Medical Officer of Health after serving in that capacity for thirty-two years. It was a real pleasure to me to be associated with him during the whole of that time and, whilst thanking him for his unfailing kindness and assistance, I wish him a long and happy retirement.

To Dr. Plumley, who has succeeded him, I extend a very warm welcome on behalf of myself and staff, and I look forward with confidence to a happy collaboration with him.



In conclusion, I would express my appreciation of the assistance given me by my staff and by other officers of the Council and my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Council for their valued interest and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

William J. Whiting.

Chief Public Health Inspector.





INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS  
UNDER THE  
HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, ETC.

Dwelling-houses	221
Nuisances (other than dwelling-houses)	199
Improvement Grants	106
Cesspool Survey	590
Disinfestations	54
Smoke	98
Water	10
Watercourses	54
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	283
Pasteurising Establishments	39
Food Premises	715
Sampling	241
Food Examinations	111
Food Complaints	80
Factories (Mechanical)	46
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	1
Other Premises under Factories Act	17
Agricultural Welfare	7
Noise	43
Moveable Dwellings	63
Shops	298
Schools	18
Swimming Pools	8
Petroleum Regulations	63
Rodent Control	2,698
Miscellaneous	40
Riding Establishments	1
Offices, Shops, etc.	65

DEFECTIVE CONDITIONS FOUND REQUIRING SERVICE OF A NOTICE

	<u>Requests made</u>	<u>Requests Complied With</u>
Roofs	4	8
Chimneys	4	3
Walls	5	9
Ceilings	2	5
Rainwater pipes and gutters	3	4
Drains and drainage	12	12
Closets and fittings	4	4
Floors	2	2
Plasterwork	5	5
Windows	22	29
Doors	5	6
Miscellaneous	7	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Thirty-six visits of enquiry were made during the year in respect of notifiable infectious diseases; 41 visits were made in connection with the collection of specimens for submission to the Public Health Laboratory.

Over 200 visits to food premises were made during an intensive search for suspect cans of corned beef following the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak; twenty-five cans bearing the appropriate identification marks were found and returned to the manufacturers.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

The Council's duties with regard to milk are now limited to the registration of distributors and dairies, with the enforcement of the relevant parts of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, the licensing of those who sell designated milk, either raw or heat treated, in the district under the appropriate Special Designation Regulations and the important function of sampling of various milk supplies, as a routine part of their work for safeguarding of public health.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Special Areas) (No.2) Order, 1954, was made on the 10th September, 1954, and came into operation on the 1st October, 1954, since which date the use of a special designation has been obligatory for the purpose of all sale of milk by retail.

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk Supplies.

Seventyeight samples of pasteurised milk and twenty of tuberculin tested milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Phosphatase Test, and all passed the Methylene Blue test.

The twenty samples of tuberculin tested milk passed the Methylene Blue Test.

### Designated Milk Supply.

The following licences granted under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, to retailers desiring to retail designated milk remained in force:

<u>Designation.</u>	<u>Dealer's Licences.</u>	<u>Dealer's (Pre-packed) Licences.</u>
Untreated	1	8
Pasteurised	-	10
Sterilised	-	10

A Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence issued to one dairyman in respect of his pasteurising plant within the district also remained in force.

### OTHER FOODS.

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certificates issued to that effect:-

Canned Meat	53 lbs.
Carcase Meat	370 lbs.
Canned Ham	73 lbs.
Butter	16 lbs.
Fish	146 lbs.
Vegetables	148 tins
Frozen foods	833 pkts.

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, Leatherhead.





## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT - SAMPLING.

During the year 108 samples were taken, as under, and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr.D.D.Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

<u>Article Sampled.</u>	<u>No.of Samples taken.</u>	<u>No.Adulterated or otherwise irregular.</u>
Almonds - Ground/Paste	3	-
Beverages	8	-
Cake Mix	1	-
Cream	2	-
Confectionery (Flour)	4	-
Confectionery (Sugar)	1	-
Cheese & Cheese Spreads	2	-
Custard Powder, Blancmange	2	-
Flour (including Cornflour)	3	-
Fruit - tinned	2	-
Fruit Drinks (incl.Glucose Drink)	7	1
Fish (tinned)	1	-
Jams, Preserves	2	-
Jelly & Gelatine (incl.Foam Crystals)	1	-
Margarine	2	-
Meat & Meat Products	8	-
Medicinal preparations	4	-
Milk	22	1
Milk - Channel Islands	14	-
Pie Filling	3	-
Puddings	3	-
Sauces	6	-
Sausages	2	-
Vinegar	3	-
Vegetable Extracts	2	-

### Nature of Irregularity and Action Taken.

Fruit Drinks. Vitamin C not declared strictly in accordance with the requirements of Labelling of Food Order 1953 and for the proper information of the purchaser.  
(New Labels ordered by manufacturer which should meet the criticism).

Milk. Deficient in milk solids other than milk fat to the extent of 1%. N.B. Follow up sample was satisfactory.

In addition three food samples were submitted to the Analyst following complaint of extraneous matter contained therein, and two of milk following report from a neighbouring authority of an antibiotic content in milk produced locally.

The reports of three samples of food were forwarded to the appropriate manufacturers and satisfactory assurances obtained, and negative reports received in respect of the two samples of milk.



### FOOD PREMISES.

There are 202 premises within the urban district in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:-

Bakers	12
Butchers	22
Confectioners	40
Dairies & Milk Stores	2
Fishmongers & Fryers	7
Greengrocers & Fruiterers	25
Grocers & Provision Merchants	49
Hotels, Public Houses & Off Licences	29
Restaurants & Cafes	16

Of these premises the following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Manufacture of Sausages	20
Pickling of Meat	20
Cooking of Ham	6
Frying of Fish	3

### FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

Seven hundred and fifteen visits were made to food premises, and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:-

<u>Regulation.</u>	<u>Nature of Work.</u>	<u>No.of Premises.</u>
-	Structural repairs & renovations	28
6	Equipment replaced	22
8	New dustbins provided	1
14	W.C.repaired & cleansed	8
14	Notices provided	2
15	Water supply restored or improved	1
16	Nail Brushes	3
16	Wash Hand Basins provided	1
16	Hot water	5
17	First Aid	2
18	Clothes Lockers	2
19	Sinks	9
20	Improved Lighting	7
21	Improved Ventilation	1
23	Internal Surfaces cleansed	45
23	Floor surfaces improved	6
23	Wall surfaces improved	10
23	Ceilings repaired	6
24	Accumulations removed	3
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	9

### ICE-CREAM.

Seventy premises in the district are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. The whole of the supplies in the area are being manufactured at premises outside with the exception of two premises who maintain 'Soft Ice' machines on their premises.

Twenty-three samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:-

<u>Producer.</u>	<u>No.of Samples Taken.</u>	<u>Grade.</u>			
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4.</u>
A	12	12	-	-	-
B	9	9	-	-	-
C	1	-	-	1	-
D	1	1	-	-	-

The sample in Grade three was produced by one of the premises maintaining a 'soft ice' machine and after visits had been made to his premises following the bacteriological result, the use of the machine was discontinued.





OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Registration and Inspection.

By the end of the year 307 premises were registered, 57 of which had received a general inspection.

Class of Premises	Number Registered	Number of Employees	Number of Premises receiving a general inspection
Offices	122	2,258	19
Shops	166	857	37
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	4	16	-
Catering Establishments, Canteens	15	93	1
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	307	3,224	57

Accidents.

Six accidents occurring within the period 1st August to 31st December were reported, all of a comparatively minor nature.



### SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Two-hundred and ninety-eight visits to shops were made during the year. Informal action at one property resulted in the maintenance of suitable temperature and the attention of several managements was drawn to the provisions of the half day closing requirements.

The register contains 435 shops, distributed as to 112 in Ashted, 82 in Bookham, 55 in Fetcham and 186 in Leatherhead, as follows:-

Antiques	1
Bakers	12
Bookshops	2
Butchers	21
Cafes and Restaurants	16
Chemists	13
Coal Order	5
Decorators Materials	6
Drapers and Outfitters	41
Dyers and Cleaners	11
Fishmongers	7
Florists	6
Footwear - Repairers	10
Footwear - Retailers	9
Furnishers	8
Garages and Service Stations	21
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	25
Grocers and Provision Merchants	49
Hairdressers	30
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gifts	7
Hardware	13
Horticultural - Pet Shops & Cornchandlers	7
Launderette	2
Newsagents, Tobacconists & Confectioners	43
Opticians	4
Photographic Supplies	1
Public Houses & Off Licences	28
Radio, Television & Electrical	13
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages etc.	6
Stationers	8
Tyres	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers & Jewellers	4

### RODENT & INSECT PESTS.

#### Rodent Control.

A service for treating infestations at private dwelling-houses is provided free of charge to the occupiers, and at business premises an inclusive charge of 10/- per hour is made.

1. Properties Inspected.
  - (a) As a result of notifications 354
  - (b) By independent investigations 612
2. Conditions found as a result of inspections.
  - (a) Rat infestations - Major 2
  - Minor 438
  - (b) Mouse infestations 64
3. Number of treatments and re-treatments 541
4. Number of "block control" operations carried out 93

The sewers in two areas of Ashted and Leatherhead where in the past intermittent infestation has been recorded were test baited and found free from infestation.





### Insect Pests.

A Pest Service is supplied, on request, to a hospital, a training college and eight County Council School Canteens in the district, charges being recovered for time and materials; no charge is made in respect of private houses.

Disinfestation was carried out at 29 premises as follows:-

<u>Pest.</u>	<u>Number of Infestations treated.</u>	<u>Insecticide.</u>
Ants	11	Dieldrin powders and liquids
Bugs	1	D.D.T. powders and liquids
Cockroaches	11	Dieldrin powders, liquids and smoke generators.
Fleas	2	D.D.T. powder
Flies	4	D.D.T. liquid and Lindane smoke generators.

The service for the destruction of wasps' nests is now confined to the treatment of Council owned property. Other persons are now either given advice on the best means of treatment as dictated by circumstances or referred to a professional operator living at Epsom.

### PET ANIMALS.

Eight premises were licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Five establishments were licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 authorising the licencees to board a maximum of 172 dogs and 82 cats.

### AGRICULTURAL WELFARE.

Seven visits to Agricultural and Horticultural premises were made. In one instance it was necessary to draw the attention of the management to the provisions of the Act and the necessary toilet accommodation was provided.

### SMOKE NUISANCES.

The burning of waste paper and cartons at shop premises is gradually being reduced by increased use of the Council's Trade Refuse Collection or of private salvage contractors.

After consultation with the management, nuisance arising from two industrial boiler plants were abated.

Table 1

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the data presented in Table 1. The results are presented in the form of a table with three columns: Source of Variation, Sum of Squares, and Degrees of Freedom.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom
Between Groups	1.234	2
Within Groups	1.567	18
Total	2.801	20

The results of the analysis of variance show that there is a significant difference between the groups ( $F = 1.234$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). This suggests that the treatment had a significant effect on the outcome.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the data presented in Table 2. The results are presented in the form of a table with three columns: Source of Variation, Sum of Squares, and Degrees of Freedom.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom
Between Groups	0.567	2
Within Groups	0.890	18
Total	1.457	20

The results of the analysis of variance show that there is a significant difference between the groups ( $F = 0.567$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). This suggests that the treatment had a significant effect on the outcome.

The following table shows the results of the analysis of variance for the data presented in Table 3. The results are presented in the form of a table with three columns: Source of Variation, Sum of Squares, and Degrees of Freedom.

Source of Variation	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom
Between Groups	0.123	2
Within Groups	0.456	18
Total	0.579	20

The results of the analysis of variance show that there is a significant difference between the groups ( $F = 0.123$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). This suggests that the treatment had a significant effect on the outcome.

### INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Inspections for purposes of provision as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors:-

P r e m i s e s	Number on Register.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	3	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	117	46	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers premises)	20	17	-	-
TOTAL	140	64	-	-

Cases in which defects were found:-

P a r t i c u l a r s	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	4	-	2	-













